

THE CUBANS GIVE IN The Amendment Is Accepted Fully.

HAVANA, June 12.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention today accepted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to adopt was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session Senors Tamayo, Villuendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the Committee on Relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by Congress, recommending that it be made an appendix to the constitution.

In a vote on the resolution the twenty-seven delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance—Senors Capote, Villuendas, Jose M. Gomez, Tamayo, Montegudo, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberia, Ibarra, Quesada, Sanguily, Nunez, Rodriguez, Berriel, Quiles and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance—Senors Zayas, Aleman, Eudaldo Tamayo, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silvela, Fortun, Llaet, Portuondo, Castro and Manduley.

Senors Rivera, Corcoso, Gener and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Senor Ferrer voted with the Conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the best solution of the problem.

The convention will now appoint a commission to draw up the electoral law.

WHAT ROOT SAYS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—Secretary of War Root was tonight shown the dispatch from Havana announcing the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban Constitutional Convention. He said: "If the Cuban convention has adopted the Platt amendment it has done the wisest and most patriotic thing possible for Cuba. It means the independence of Cuba, and all that is best and all that is best in the United States. When Secretary of State Hay read the dispatch, he said: 'As an old friend of Cuban independence for the last thirty years, I am most gratified to learn that the Cuban convention has done what is so clearly to the advantage of the Cuban people.'"

RESULTS OF PUBLICATION.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Tribune's Washington special says: At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the week the President laid before his official advisers the most favorable reports received from General Wood, indicating that Secretary Root's sharp and unambiguous note of ten days ago was having the desired effect on all classes of Cubans. In this note the Secretary said plainly that the United States would not be trifled with by the Cuban politicians, and that until the Platt amendment, without modifications or "interpretations," was incorporated into the organic law of the island, Cuba could not become an independent country. It appeared from cable dispatches that all or a part of Mr. Root's note has been printed in one or more Havana papers. It is not known who gave it out for publication, and the propriety of this action is seriously questioned by War Department officials. The Secretary of War has purposely withheld this important document from publication in the United States for fear that publicity pending settlement of the issues would lead to embarrassment, and it is likely that when Mr. Root returns to Washington he will immediately instruct General Wood to make a careful inquiry into the matter and send a full report to Washington, so that the War Department may know in future whom to trust in the convention at Havana. At the same time it is suggested that publication of the Secretary's note actually did good instead of harm, in that it enabled some of the timid politicians in the constitutional convention to show their constituents that it was useless longer to obstruct the policy of the United States in Cuba.

THE PROBABLE RESULTS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The acceptance of the Platt amendment without qualification by the Cuban constitutional convention will form one of the principal topics of discussion at the Cabinet meeting Saturday. Now that the Platt amendment has become a part of the organic laws of Cuba, interest naturally is aroused as to when the President will be authorized to withdraw the United States troops and turn the island completely over to the Cubans. The Cabinet probably will address itself to this phase of the question at Saturday's meeting. However, as there is no division of opinion among Cabinet members on this point, the discussion is not likely to be prolonged.

There is no doubt at all in the mind of any body who has given the subject much thought that the President is not authorized to withdraw the troops immediately. On the contrary, he cannot do this until all the requirements of the Platt law have been complied with. Acceptance of that law is only the beginning of the requisite compliance on the part of the Cubans. Not until they have a fully organized, equipped and stable government, with the leaders in Cuba and largely on the constitutional convention, the President must formulate an electoral law. It is thought that several weeks and perhaps months will be consumed in this work, as the candidates for president and other officers to be filed in the first election will each try to have the law so framed as to give advantage to individuals. Even if the constitutional convention should promptly formulate and promulgate the electoral law, the election could not be held until autumn. After the election considerable time will be required to organize the various departments of the government. After this work is completed the United States government will

then for the first time have a government in Cuba to deal with, and not until then can all the requirements of the Platt law be complied with.

It is evident therefore that this government will not entirely release control of Cuba for several months, perhaps a year or more, and until a complete release is made the President cannot withdraw the United States forces from the island and proclaim to the world the birth of the new republic.

OPINIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Washington correspondent of the Times has interviewed members of the Senate and House upon the future of Cuba and the adoption of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention, with the following results:

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, expressed gratification at the action of the Cuban constitutional convention, but he has grave doubts about the success of the people to govern themselves. "I should like to see every political tie between the United States and Cuba severed," he said, "but I realize that we will be obliged to exercise a great deal of supervision over the island. In my opinion, the Cubans are not capable of self-government, and my prediction is that in twelve months the Cubans will be at each other's throats. Then, perhaps, we will be forced to intervene."

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, said it is a great misfortune if the United States should ever annex the island with its turbulent people. Guerrilla warfare against our authority would go on in the island, and it would cost us much blood and treasure to suppress it. I remember the great effort of Statesmen to put down the Indians in Florida, and when they were finally rounded up, there were exactly seventy-one of them. The situation in the Philippines is different. We can take control of all the larger cities and when all the natives learn gradually with the lapse of years, that obedience to our authority is to their interest.

"To go back to Cuba, we must bear in mind that those people we have been dealing with are children, and I am afraid they are pretty bad children, just as little children to govern themselves as so many youngsters."

Senator Cockrell says that Cuba must be dealt with deliberately, and not in a loose unprepared to stand alone.

"I believe that things will run along smoothly now," said the Senator. "The Cubans did the right thing in accepting the amendment, and this government will deal fairly with them. All that was needed was a thorough understanding, and that has been reached, with the result that they have accepted our terms. Of course we cannot immediately withdraw from the island. No reasonable person expects that, and there is no authority to whom we could turn over the government."

"The next step, and the one which is absolutely necessary to take, is for the convention to pass election laws fixing a date for the election of a president and other officers of the government as provided for in their constitution. Under this law the military government will call an election, and when all the machinery of government is organized we will turn over the island to them, but not until then. This will require some time; how long I cannot say, but it will, I believe, be done within reasonable time."

Senator Burrows was pleased at the action of the Cuban constitutional convention in accepting the Platt amendment.

"This action," he said, "ought to lead to speedy and desirable results. It ought to be followed by Cuban independence and a home government. There will be nothing in the way of the establishment of a republic in Cuba, and I expect to see that accomplished and troops withdrawn. The republic of Cuba will shortly be one of the nations of the earth. We are now fulfilling our promises to Cuba and to the nations of the world."

In speaking of Cuba, Senator Elkins said:

"I always believed the Cubans would accept. They have simply been playing and dickered for the best terms they could get. What they have done is the best thing that could have happened to Cuba. No people have ever obtained their independence before at such a small cost of blood and money. This government has dealt most liberally with Cuba, more liberally than any other government would have done."

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

One of the most gifted and progressive of the women of China is Mrs. Wu Tingfang, who passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Gaelic en route to China for a visit. She is the wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington, one of the most popular diplomats there, as well as one of the most fluent after-dinner speakers. Madame Wu is also the sister of Consul Ho Yow of San Francisco.

Madame Wu has earned a place in the social circles of the nation's capital, and by her efforts has set at work the machinery by which the unequal standards in China of woman's relation to men may eventually be changed. She has insisted that she has a right to take an equal place by the side of her husband and in this idea she has been successful. Wherever Minister Wu is invited, his wife shares the honors with him, and she is his adviser in matters pertaining to the people whom he represents. She comes from a mandarin family which is one of the most progressive in China. All of her brothers have been educated in the best foreign universities, taking high honors. Madame Wu can claim the honor of being the first woman in China to obtain her natural property rights. This was through the will of her father, who gave her a dowry upon her marriage. She married Wu Tingfang in 1872. They have one son who is now in one of the public schools of Washington.

Madame Wu has the small feet which are a badge of caste in China. She has a pleasing personality that attracts people to her. She is slightly taller than is common among people of her race, in repose her face has both intelligence and breeding, she does not understand the language well enough to converse and carries on her conversations by the aid of an interpreter. She likes the society of American women and delights in their social affairs. She gives her receptions in Washington after the American fashion.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Those who thought Panama Canal bills last year were lucky, for they are practically out of the market today. The fact that the bills are to be held for a year or more, and that the price is to be kept at \$100,000,000, has caused a sharp decline in the market. The South American market is also depressed, and the demand for the canal bills is now at a low ebb.

and for two months they have suddenly become the fashion all over the world. They are as much in demand abroad as they are here, and the scarcity is the same there. This sudden demand was too much for the market, who had laid up no reserve stock. Now our prices are \$100 for a hat that cost only three-fifths of that amount last year, and they are to be had only in certain sizes. Others could not be bought here at any price. We have no idea when the new supply will come in. The demand at these prices is so strong that it is almost impossible to get hold of one."

NEW YORK, June 14.—Prof. Truman Henry Safford, the mathematician and astronomer, whose death has just been announced, will be buried in the college burying ground at Williamstown, Mass. Since he first suffered an attack of paralysis in 1891, Prof. Safford has been confined to his bed, and his death was expected. He was a native of Williamstown, Mass. A widow, four sons, a daughter—Mrs. F. E. Dewey of Milwaukee—survive him.

He was born at Royalton, Vt., sixty-five years ago. At an early age he attracted attention by his power of calculation. He could mentally extract the square and cube root of numbers of nine and ten places of figures and could multiply four figures as rapidly as it could be done upon paper. In 1855, when he was 9 years of age, and nine years before he was graduated from Harvard College, he prepared an almanac, and at the age of 14 he calculated the elliptic elements of the first comet of 1842. By a method of his own he calculated the one-fourth of the labor of calculating the rising and setting of the moon. After long and difficult problems had been read to him once, he could give their results without effort. Prof. Benjamin Pierce said of him, in 1846, that his knowledge "is accompanied with powers of abstraction and concentration rarely possessed, at any age, except by minds of the highest order."

He spent several years at the Harvard Observatory after his graduation, and between 1859 and 1862 he computed the orbits of many planets and comets. In 1865 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago and director of the Dearborn Observatory, where he discovered many new nebulae. From 1869 to 1871 he was engaged with the great catalog of stars then in course of preparation by the co-operation of European and American astronomers. Interrupted in this work by the Chicago fire of 1871, he was employed in latitude and longitude work in the Territories by the United States Corps of Engineers, for whom he also prepared a catalogue of stars, which was published by the War Department. He was called to the chair of astronomy at Williams College in 1878.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The career of an ocean derelict which has been meandering around in the North Atlantic ocean for many months has been cut short by the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's famous Monitor Bay flag ship. The derelict served a good purpose, as she enabled the blue jackets to have target practice under conditions approaching as nearly as possible to those of actual warfare. The derelict was the lumber-laden schooner of Captain H. Kerlin of Bridgeport, N. J. She was abandoned in a sinking condition months ago.

On May 16th at twenty minutes past midnight the Hartford, while on her way from this country to Portsmouth, England, came across her right in the path of a coal-burner. The Hartford, between New York and Europe. The Hartford stuck by her until daybreak. Then Commander Hawley called the crew to quarters, and with the derelict as a target, had an imaginary engagement with the enemy, using all the Hartford's big guns. When the target practice was over Commander Hawley sent the men aboard the derelict to set her on fire. She was burning rapidly when the Hartford drew away. The Kerlin was regarded as a menace to navigation, and particularly to the big passenger steamships between the United States and Europe.

PLINT, Mich., June 14.—The Pere Marquette passenger train, due here at 9 o'clock today, struck a double carriage at the Hamilton avenue crossing in the suburbs of Oak Park and instantly killed four people.

The dead are: Major G. W. Buckingham, Flint; Miss Abbie Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas Applegate, Adrian; Mrs. M. Humphrey, Adrian.

Several factory buildings adjoin the track at Hamilton avenue and prevent a clear view of the track. Major Buckingham drove directly in front of the train, which was traveling at high speed. The pilot of the engine was broken by the force of the collision, and the bodies of two of the ladies, terribly mangled, were found on it. Engineer Wiggins says he had sounded the whistle for the crossing and the first he knew of the carriage was when his engine struck it.

Mrs. Applegate and Mrs. Humphrey had been guests of Major Buckingham during the State G. A. R. encampment, which ended last night.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

Local newspapers have published articles to the effect that Charge d'Affaires W. W. Russell of the American legation has been instructed to notify the Venezuelan Government that the United States had severely reprimanded Loomis for his conduct regarding the various questions pending between the two countries.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald gives what is claimed to be an authoritative statement which disproves the claims made by the Venezuelan paper. The statement follows:

"Instead of reprimanding Minister Loomis, the State Department has approved all his acts. He acted under instructions while in Venezuela and carried out these instructions, and no evidence has been discovered that he deviated from them in a single instance. After his entire conduct had been carefully reviewed and examined, the most complete satisfaction was expressed as to his course."

NEW YORK, June 14.—The World says: Wooden dummies wearing metal chest protectors and representing the crowned despots of Europe are to be set up in Liberty Park, Ridgewood, L. I., next Sunday for anarchists to shoot at. This occasion will be the grand annual love feast of the anarchists of Greater New York. Johann Most will be marshaled chief patron and honored guest. The anarchists a year ago passed resolutions declaring that the war which they had made upon capital and power had not met with success, so they organized themselves into a club and bought the wooden dummies. Because of their fear of the police the anarchists refuse to admit that the dummies represent anyone. They say they are anonymous dummies, but it is understood that they stand for the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor and other agents of power.

Six hundred anarchists have promised to attend and bring away at the wooden tyrants. Herr Most, it is said, will be one of the sharpshooters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Telephone messages from Salem, Ind., to the Journal at 4 o'clock this morning say the West Baden Springs Hotel at West Baden, Ind., has been totally destroyed by fire. Great confusion prevailed, and at this time it cannot be stated whether the fire was attended by loss of life. The hotel is the largest hotel in Indiana, having some 750 to 800 rooms, and cost over a million dollars. The insurance will amount to about one hundred thousand dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—The telephone operator at Bedford, Ind., at 5:30 this morning telephoned the Sentinel to the effect that the loss of life at the West Baden Springs Hotel fire this morning is estimated anywhere from 150 to 200.

MANILA, June 14.—Calleles, the insurgent leader in Laguna province, has become more humble, and now intimates his willingness to surrender a hundred guns to General Sumner tomorrow at Santa Cruz, and to give up the remainder in three days.

Colonel Bolanos, with five officers and forty-on men, has surrendered at Ippa, Batangas province.

The recent battle with the insurgents at Ippa, in which Lieutenant Springer was killed and Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Lee were mortally wounded, was begun by the Americans. The disproportionate number of officers hit is said to be due to the fact that there were several deserters from the American war with the rebels. The island of Panay is being ravaged by rinderpest, and so great is the havoc caused by the disease that the natives are hauling carts to Iloilo.

FORT MORGAN, Colo., June 14.—Three men, named Harry Simmington, Stacey and Givens, held in the county jail on a charge of burglary, with the aid of confederates on the outside, sawed their way out near midnight. Simmington had secured a revolver and ammunition. As they were leaving the jail, they were discovered by Sheriff Calvert, who tried to stop them, and was shot through the abdomen by Simmington. He will probably die. Deputy Sheriff Nelson raised a posse and soon recaptured Stacey and Givens, but Simmington eluded his pursuers. The authorities have sent to Pueblo for bloodhounds. Lynching is threatened if the man is caught.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.—The Leyland line steamer Assyrian, ashore off Cape Race, went to pieces during the night, and this morning is a total wreck. The after part of the vessel is under water and the hull is broken asunder.

A heavy sea is raging, and the cargo is being washed ashore and partly carried seaward. Owing to the fury of the gale and the tremendous sea little of the cargo has thus far been salvaged.

NEW YORK, June 14.—William Herford, an aged German of Williamsburg, is dead by his own hand, having shot himself by the side of a work bench in his carpenter shop after realizing that at the end of a thirty years' struggle to find the secret of perpetual motion he was as far as ever from the goal he sought. He was found with a bullet through his brain, his pipe clenched between his set teeth and his head resting upon a piece of planing.

NEW YORK, June 14.—To make a study of the police of this country and their methods in catching criminals, Arthur Carl, chief of police of Bremen, Germany, has come here on the Lahn. He will visit Chief Devery today and talk with him about police discipline. Speaking about the police he commanded, he said they were all graduates of perpetual motion, and none but the best men were transferred from the army to the police force.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who recently resigned in consequence of his contest with Senator Tillman, and who recalled his resignation at the request of the Governor of South Carolina, is in the city. In an interview he said: "Senator Tillman is still fighting, but I am confident that I shall win in the end. The people cannot be blinded to their own interests."

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Mrs. McKinley's physicians held their usual consultation this afternoon, and decided to discontinue the issuance of bulletins. It is said that her condition continues to improve slowly, and the doctors consider it useless to give out a bulletin each day, under the favorable conditions.

PARIS, June 14.—An explosion in a cartridge factory situated in the suburb of Les Moulineaux, has resulted in the loss of fifteen lives and the injuring of about twenty persons. The victims were horribly mutilated. A majority of those injured were women.

The President has made the following appointments: Charles W. Raymond, Illinois, Judge in the Indian Territory; Solomon P. Stahl, Arkansas, marshal western district of Arkansas; Charles P. Fitch, Illinois, marshal southern district of Illinois; Creighton M. Foraker, New Mexico, marshal Territory of New Mexico.

A wealthy American has offered \$25,000 for the services of an English lady of nobility who will introduce his daughter into British society. He made the announcement through an advertisement in the London Times.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Mrs. McKinley is improving. Chicago is to have a Y. M. C. A. building. Striking trainmen are rioting at Portland, Me. Union Pacific shares are moving upward again. Sharp Nose, the bloodthirsty Arapahoe chief, is dead. The matter of Chinese indemnity will be settled soon. Ex-Governor Pingree of Michigan is sick in London. The London bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent. Nothing new has developed in the Modoc lynching case. Surgeon Daly's suicide was caused by heavy financial losses. The jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A. is being held in Boston. Evelyn S. Baldwin sails from London for the North Pole on June 25. C. Arthur Pearson, the English publisher, has arrived in New York. Tom Johnson will not run for Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket. On June 13 seven deaths occurred in Chicago from heat and humidity. Chinese are crossing the northern United States border, unhindered. Eddie Guerin, the famous Chicago crook, has been arrested in Paris. The Butte and Boston smelter at Butte, Montana, has resumed operations. New chairs in Columbia and Princeton Universities have been established. The rumor that seven Americans were killed at Tien-Tsin on June 5 is untrue. Costly additions are to be made to the insane asylum at San Bernardino, Cal. British courts have compelled liquidation of the British America corporation. The Southern Industrial Convention at Philadelphia was an unqualified success. A piano trust, comprising twenty-eight manufacturers, is in process of formation. The trial of W. H. Happle, accused of embezzling funds at Manila, is in progress.

There is great distress among the Pima Indians on the Sacton reservation, Arizona. The Union Pacific intends shortening the time between San Francisco and Chicago. The British-American Corporation has been declared insolvent by the courts of London. German woolen mills are closing, owing to the falling off in the value of their products. Glasgow University has conferred the honorary title of LL.D. upon Andrew Carnegie. The Railway Trackmen's Union has ordered a strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Captain William H. Wilhelm died in Luzon on June 13 from wounds received in action. It is now said that more than eighteen men were entombed in the Port Royal, Pa., mine. The Everett-Moore syndicate has purchased all the street railway lines of Toledo, Ohio. George Bier, a brewer of Butte, shot at an employee recently and then tried to kill himself. The next convention of Modern Woodmen of America will be held in Indianapolis in 1903. One Klein of Redlands has disappeared, leaving many creditors. He was a restaurateur. Kate Fernando, a blind squaw who lives near Redding, saved herself from being burned alive last week by running to a creek near her shanty and jumping into a pool of water. ed, and given it to his widow. William Davis, a Walla Walla boot-black, shot his sweetheart, Effie Hawthorn, on the 13th inst, because of jealousy. Her recovery is doubtful. Mrs. J. J. Redpath of Montreal shot and killed herself and son, Clifford Redpath, in that city on June 13. Insomnia caused her mind to become unbalanced. Elder Dempster & Co. offer to pay the traveling expenses of the official delegates of any British trade unions willing to go to the United States to study American trade methods. Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker has been defeated in his fight for street railway franchises in the city of Philadelphia. Wanamaker offered \$2,500,000 for the rights. Major W. H. Daly, chief surgeon on the staff of Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, and author of the embalmment beef charges, committed suicide at Pittsburgh, Pa., owing to insomnia.

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ELWOOD MEAD'S ARM CUT OFF

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Elwood Mead, the well-known irrigation expert, in charge of irrigation investigations in the Department of Agriculture, fell while attempting to board a moving street car tonight. The wheels passed over his right arm, necessitating its amputation above the elbow. Mr. Mead is from Cheyenne, Wyo., and was formerly State Engineer of Wyoming.

Professor Mead is well known on the coast, where he has frequently attended conventions called for the purpose of discussing irrigation, the storage of flood waters and kindred subjects upon which he is expert. During the last year he was, by arrangement with the Secretary of Agriculture, at the head of the newly created Department of Irrigation.

He has been greatly interested in Hawaii's needs in this line, and has favored the sending of an irrigation expert to the islands.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, to which a cure has been effected in less than a week by applying Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

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